the Government Order No. L. 5137-210—San. 19-25-2, dated 18th January 1926, prescribing the procedure for the adjustment of the cost of Vaccine Lymph, these outstandings will be reduced.

8. Twenty candidates for Vaccinator's appointment were trained in the Vaccine Institute during the year and ten pupil Compounders and seven Sanitary Inspectors were also given training in vaccination.

9. *General.*—The number of deaths from small-pox during the year was more than that during 1924. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Presidents of District Boards is invited to the remarks contained in the last para of the Government review on the report for the year 1924 in regard to popularising vaccination in the State. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to include a brief note in the matter in future reports.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Medical and Agricultural Departments.

Report on Sanitation in the State during the Calendar year 1925.

READ—

Report on the Sanitation in Mysore during the calendar year 1925, received from the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore, with his letter No. Per. Y. 15, dated the 18th May 1926.

ORDER No. G. 1901-21—SANY. 48-25-9, DATED 18TH AUGUST 1926.

Recorded.

2. Dr. B. Mahomed Usmon was the Sanitary Commissioner throughout the year.

3. *Vital Statistics.*—The total number of births registered in the State was 100,582 or 17·16 per mille of population as against 105,816 or 18·05 per mille during 1924 and was the same as the quinquennial mean. Male births predominated. The highest birth-rate for the year, *viz.*, 21·72 was returned by the Kolar District and the lowest, *viz.*, 13·01 by the Kadur District. The total number of deaths during the year was 102,263 or 17·44 per mille of population against 124,120 or 21·18 during 1924. The highest death-rate for the year, *viz.*, 23·03 was recorded in the Kadur District and the lowest, *viz.*, 14·70 in the Tumkur District. Deaths exceeded births by 1,681, the excess being contributed by the Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur. The general death-rate among males averaged 18·00 per mille of population as compared with 16·89 among females. In towns circles, the number of deaths among males was more than that of females in proportion to the population of each sex. According to classes, the death-rate among the Mahomedans was 14·18, among Hindus 17·31 and among other classes 31·82 as against 19·20, 20·29 and 63·41 respectively during 1924. The great disparity in figures may be the result of defective registration, but the sudden and heavy increase in the death-rate of the pupulation included under the heading "other classes" requires explanation. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to examine the causes and submit a separate report in the matter.

The number of deaths among children under one year of age was 10,354 as against 12,118 giving a ratio of 102·94 against 114·51 during 1924. The highest rate was for Shimoga and the next highest Kadur. It is only in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields that organized Infant Welfare Work is carried on. It behoves other Municipalities, particularly those wherein the death of infants is excessive, to adopt similar measures for saving the lives of children. The attention of the larger Municipal Councils is invited to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 9 of his report, regarding the employment of Lady Health Visitors.

Mortality was very high in the marginally noted places. The attention of the Municipalities concerned is invited to this disquieting feature and they are requested to take immediate action to improve the health of the towns.

Alur, Heggaddevankote, Saragur, Sivane, Saklespur, Gundlupet and Ajjampur.

Registration seems to have been faulty in the places noted in the margin, the mortality being shown as less than 10 per mille.

T.-Narsipur, Malur, Kolar, Nanjangud, Shikarpur, Hole-Narsipur, Mandya, Dodballapur and Arkalgud.

The question of revising the rules for the registration of vital statistics in rural areas is under the consideration of Government.

4. *Diseases.*—There were no cases of cholera during the year. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 7,338 against 6,642 during 1924, the largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 1,929 having been returned for the Kolar District. The attention of the District Board of the Kolar District is invited to the necessity of a better and more efficient organization of their vaccination activities. The total number of vaccinations performed was 1,71,322 against 1,53,720 during 1924. The total number of attacks and deaths from plague were 7,743 and 4,943 as compared with 5,065 and 3,618 respectively during 1924. The total number of inoculations performed was 78,181 against 48,627, the largest number of inoculations, *viz.*, 20,192 having been done in the Chitaldrug District. Influenza was not reported except for a few sporadic cases in the Kolar District. The number of deaths from fevers was 50,734 against 60,392 in 1924 and 44, 966 in 1923. As in the previous year, the highest rate under fevers was returned for the Hassan District and the lowest for the Bangalore District. As usual, oiling of pools, filling in of disused wells and similar measures were undertaken and quinine continued to be distributed in the Malnad. The attention of the Municipal Councils at Alur, Shivane, Mudgere, Gundlupet, Sringeri and Molakalmuru is invited to the very high rate of mortality in those towns from fever. It is stated that in the Mysore City, a small special staff has been entertained and that tracings of malaria breeding have been prepared. Under relapsing fever, a total of 697 attacks and 89 deaths were reported against 1,222 and 295 respectively, during 1924. The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa was 3,613 against 4,588 in 1924, while the corresponding figures for respiratory diseases were 3,130 and 3,127 respectively. It is alarming to see that there were 73 deaths from consumption on the Kolar Gold Fields. The figure for Mysore under this disease is 206 but no doubt a large number of these cases are of persons who come to Mysore for treatment in the Sanatorium. The number of deaths from this disease in the City of Bangalore is not given.

5. *Central Sanitary Board.*—The constitution and working of this Board was the same as in the previous year. The question of revising the rules for the constitution and working of the Board is under the consideration of Government.

6. *Sanitation in Cities, Towns and Villages.*—The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,49,585 on improvement works connected with sanitation at Mysore. The amount spent on this account in the Bangalore City has not been reported. An expenditure of Rs. 28,926 is stated to have been incurred by the Public Works Department on works of a sanitary nature, such as improvement of water supply, improvement of drainage and the like in towns, in addition to a sum of Rs. 1,93,992, spent by the Municipal Councils on account of improvement of drains and wells, removal of congestion, filling in of insanitary pits and construction of public latrines. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were newly introduced into 119 villages, the total number of villages where the Regulation was in force at the end of 1925 being 13,573. Separate places for storing manure were set apart in 2,226 villages. The number of villages shifted to healthier sites during the year was 102.

7. *Malnad Improvement.*—The work under the Malnad Improvement Scheme continued to be administered by the District Boards of the three Districts—Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. A total of about 1,50,000 tabloids of quinine costing Rs. 5,248-12-0 was distributed and the special staff of vaccinators performed 10,339 vaccinations of which 8,464 were successful. A special Officer was appointed during the year to carry out an economic survey of parts of the Malnad and made a report which was referred to a Committee of which Mr. K. Chandy, First Member of Council, was Chairman. The report of the Committee is now under the consideration of Government.

Government hope, during the current year, to arrange for a health survey of the Malnad.

8. *Medical Inspection of School Children.* The number of schools and school children inspected by Medical Officers at places where dispensaries are located was 526 and 50,850 respectively. 14,858 of the children are stated to have been given medical treatment.

9. *Inspections.*—The Chief Sanitary Inspectors visited 1,393 villages, while the District Medical Officers and the Medical Subordinates visited 152 and 1,051 villages respectively. Sanitary Commissioner inspected 78 towns and 75 villages during the year. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to impress on his subordinates the fact that it is only by carrying the people with them in sanitary measures that permanent improvements are possible.

10. *General.*—The work of the department was on the whole satisfactory. The excess of deaths over births, the large number of deaths among children, the outbreak of epidemics like small-pox, plague and infectious fevers of various kinds require the special attention of the Sanitary Department. The question of re-organizing this Department so as to increase its efficiency is under the serious consideration of Government.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Medical and Agricultural Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

READ—

Letter No. 4946-125-1926, dated 8th June 1926, from the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, forwarding copy of a *Communique of the Government of India in the matter of the opening of an Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad (Central Provinces), and stating that, if the Mysore Government agree, one vacancy will be reserved each year, for a qualified nominee of that Government and that if they are prepared to give a scholarship, arrangements will be made to reserve a second vacancy in addition, and enquiring as to the extent to which the Government of Mysore desire to avail themselves of the vacancies offered, and requesting to be informed of the arrangements which they may adopt for granting scholarships.

2. Letter No. 1001-1, dated 9th July 1926, from the Director of Geology stating that it is desirable to get one Mysore student trained in Mining in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, at least once in every 4 years, and suggesting that necessary action may be taken to have one seat in the school reserved every 4 years, and that the selected candidate (B. Sc., or B. E. Graduate of the Mysore University) may be given a scholarship of Rs. 100 per mensem.

ORDER NO. I. C. 1692-5—GEOL. 158-25-9, DATED 16TH AUGUST 1926.

Government agree with the Director of Geology that it is desirable to train some of the qualified Mysore students in the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad, and are accordingly pleased to sanction his proposal with the modification that the rate of scholarship will be Rs. 60 per mensem for all the 12 months of each year of training. The Director is requested to point out the source in the current year's budget of the Geological Department from which the expenditure to be incurred this year may be met.

2. The conditions of the award of scholarship, etc., will be regulated according to the rules appended to this order.

3. The Residency will be separately addressed regarding the reservation of a seat for a nominee of this Government, once every 4 years.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

*Printed as an accompaniment.